JAPANESE WAR CRIMES "DOUBLE TENTH"
CASE, CHANGI, SINGAPORE.

AFFIDATITA

- I. CHARLES ERIC HILTERIANN, Merchant of BRINKMANN and Co., Singapore, with address C/o Hiltermann Bros., 24 Line Street, London, E.C.3. make outh and say as follows:
- I was in singapore at the time of the capitulation of the British forces to the Japanese in February 1942. Immediately after the capitulation and in company with most of the other civilians on the island I was interned in CHANGI GAOL. There I stayed until 15 October 1943. On that date and without warning I was taken to the Fempei-tai headquarters at the Y.M.C.A. Other people were taken with me and they were LIONEL GOODALL and JIMMY MILNE. We were not given any information as to why we were taken, nor was any charge made against us. We all three arrived at the Y.M.C.A. on the same day, 15 October and were at once put into various cages. All the time I was in the Y.M.C.A. which was four weeks there were anything from eighteen to twenty-five people in this cage. We just had bare boards to lie on and there was a pedestal W.C. in one corner which we had to use for all purposes, washing, drinking water and of course necessary calls of nature. Our food consisted of very limited quantities of rice, which was a starvation diet.
- within half an hour of my arrival at the Y.M.C.A. I was pulled out for interrogation by the Japanese. The Japanese interrogator started off by saying: "We know everything, tell us all you know". I hadn't the slightest idea what they were talking about and I said so. Without more ado I was struck by the third Japanese person, who was obviously there purely in the capacity of a beater up. The other two were of course the interrogator and his interpreter. Then they started my interrogation proper. I was accused of spying, asked the names of spics in CHANGI and agents in SINGAPONE. I was also questioned about a radio transmitter. The whole interrogation lasted from 1.30 in the afternoon until 9.30 at night, when I was carried down to my cage in a semi-conscious condition. On six other interrogations within the next 10 days I had to undergo similar treatment.
- 3. My memory is a little vague as to the kind of various tortures which were inflicted on me duringthese questionings. One of the tortures I remember was being tied up in a kneeling position with a stick under my knees and hands tied behid my back. A rope was then tied to my wrist and over a pully in the ceiling. One of the Japanese then pulled on the rope and I was hoisted up by my wrists. While in this agenising position I was beaten with sticks and ropes. I also had the water treatment which consisted of a cloth being put over my mouth and then water being poured on it and I very nearly suffocated. In order to breathe I had to take in a great quantity of water and this distended my stomach enormously. I was, however, spared the torture of somebody jumping on me.
- 4. Another method they used was to tie me to a table and burn me with cigarette ends and cheroots up and down my thighs. I have the scars of these still on me. These tertures I have enumerated were the major ones. All through these interrogations I was constantly beaten and kicked and knocked about by the interpreter, interrogator and any of the Japanese who were present.

- After ten daysof this they gave up trying to get any information out of me and I was left moreor less in peace. After four weeks in the Y.M.C.A. I was sent over to smith Street Detention Borracks and there I was kept in a tiny cell measuring 62 ft. by 52 ft. There were sometimes as many as seven people in there at the same time. This minute cell had also a pedestal type ".C. in it. On the occasion that there were seven people there we literally had to squat on the floor and there was no chance of stretching out. Apart from this physical discomfort there was the acute mental distress of hearing the screams and yells of other unfortunate people being tortured in other rooms in the same building, and never knowing when one was going to be called for interrogation and torture oneself. This mental torture was the worst part of the whole imprisonment which I suffered both in the Y.M.C.A. and Smith Street. It was almost worse in the Y.M.C.A. which was a large wooden building and as all the doors were open, one could hear everything that went on. It was like "bedlam" day and night.
- 6. Food at Smith Street was much the same as at the Y.M.C.A. It consisted of very limited quantities of rice not enough to live on for very long. During the three months I was there nothing happened to me personally apart from the usual brutal treatment of the guards. Sometime in the middle of March I went back to the Y.M.C.A. and spent another three weeks ther. I was finally released on the 8th April 1944 and was brought back to Changi where I spent four or five weeks in hospital.
- During the time I was in the Y.M.C.A. and Smith Street. I saw a good many of the British people who were seized by the Kempei-tai during October 1943. On one occasion I saw the Bishop of Singapore who had been maltreated terribly. His logs from his hips to his ankles had been beaten to pulp. They were literally like ran meat. He could not move at all and was just about able to crawl. I also saw STEVE SON before he died. He was black and blue from beating. His body was in a terrible condition. He too could barely move himself. MIDDLIHROOF I saw qhile I was in Smith street. He told me what treatment he had suffered during his interrogation and that No. 81 was the man responsible. He was in a very bad physical condition, covered in bruises and sores. FRASER I also saw in Smith Street. He had not been badly treated when I met him. He was only suffering from severe dysentory and was so weak that he had to be helped to the W.C. We ourselves were so weak at the time that we could hardly get him there. PLRRY was in the opposite cell to me at Smith Street and I could see him through the bars. He was blown up like a balloon from bori-bori. CLARE was with me in the same cage at smith street. He too was in a very bad way from beating and general maltreatment. then he was brought into my cell I simply did not recognise him and had to ask him his name./

- 8. "ith regard to the numbers of the Kempei-tai whom I saw in the Y.M.C.A. and Smith Street, I have looked carefully at the folder of photographs shown to me marked "Exhibit A. and attached to this my affidavit." In this folder of photographs I can positively identify Nos. 1, 3, 29, 30, 32, 81, 82, 67 and 84 as being members of the Kempei-tai whom I saw in the Y.M.C.A. and Smith Street.
- 9. Tith regard to these people who personally maltreated me. My memory is a little vague but I am almost cortain that No. 30 was the man who interrogated me first and I am positive that No. 1 was the beater up on that occasion. The only other person I can recognise is No. 67. He used to come around the cages and rub ledine in our open sores. This was not done with any tenderness or with a view to alleviating our suffering. He obviously used to enjoy doing it and laughed at us.
- 10. All the Kempei-tai people were always very tidily dressed and smart in their appearance. They were usually dressed in civilian shark skin suits.

SUOHN by the said CHARLES ERIC)
HILTERMANN at 3/9 Southerpton)
Row in the County of London,)
this 28th day of January 1946)

(Signed) ERIC HILTERMANN.

Before me,

(Signed) J. DERMOT WALSH.

cortified true copy.

(Signed) ? Lt. Col. Des 5/3/

一部八一九四二年/昭和十七年/二月菜草)日本 軍三點又心除供當時訴逼後二居夕。除供直後就 へ同島ノ大部分ノー以人空ト共ニ「チャンギー **守憲三郊留サレタ。弘八同所二一九四三年/昭** 部十八年/十月十五日迄思夕。 其日無營告ニテ なへ N・2・0・4 ニアル意兵 6本部へ 塩 行サレ タ。他ノ人連モ型ト共二型行サレタガ、後等へ 「ライルルル・グッドオール」ト「デュー・ニ ルネーテァッタ。我々へ何故巡行サレルノカニ 付キ何等ノ通知モ受ケナカツタシ、又殺々ニ劉 少何等ノ問語モナサレナカツタの我々全員三名 〈H·M·O·A 二同日ノ十月十五日二到着少、 **宣子二夫々築ツタ際房ニスレラレタ。 散ガエ** ×・o・ A I 居夕四辿間中、此ノ歌扇ニハナル 人カラニ十五人ノ人々が思りの恐ゃハ臥スベキ 平酒ヲ有シタニ過ギズ、一問ニ白架式便肝一個 ガアリ、之ヲ我々ハ凡ユル目的ニ使用セネバナ

※テ、左へ鍋は食デアッタ。 ノコトデアル。飲々ノ気切へご限サレタ分量ノラナカッタ、団子記録、公水ソシテ閉優モ勿に

二限ガエ・3・0・4二到着シテ中降門内二部へ日 本人二後ッテ部問ニ引出サレタの日本人部問者 ハ「弦々凡テラ白ッテキルノダ、溶ガ切ッテキ **ル凡テラ張々二語と」ト云ッテ訳問ヲ始メタッ** 私へ経等方向ラ云ッテキルノカ少シモ分ラナカ ツタノテなハソウ云ッタの其し以上云フコトモ ナク、私へ第三ノ日本人二行叩カレク、ソノ男 八龍線タル照行係トシテ其處ニキタコト八明ラ カデアツタ。他ノニ人が副問巻トソノ国際デア ツタコト勿診テアル。ソレカラ彼錦八本當ノ討 問ラ開始シタ。 私ハ「スパイ」ノ罪ヲ問ハレ、 「チャンギ」ノ「スパイ」及と新路数ノ酸者ノ 名前ヲ訳不テレク。私ハ無誤悉信徳二醇シテモ 既問サレタ。訳問ハ金部テ午后一時生カラ夜ノ 九陪守盜該牛、弘八守分盜聽了失少力联顧子私 ノ漂房へ迎と下サレタ。ソノ後十日間二於ケル 大陸ノ副間テモ型八同樣ノ强ヒヲ受ケタノテア J 4 0

短二配子へ私ノ配像へ宿々ら値テヘナイガ、私三之等ノ訳問中私二加ヘラレタ語々ナル発問ノ窓

Dec 5731

「ないなって、はくなって、はっちょうない。 とうなって、なる。 なった。 なった。 なった。 なった。 なった。 なった。 はった。 はなり、ないなり、 はいなった。 はない、 はない、 なられる。 はない、 なられる。 はない、 なられる。 はない、 なられる。 ならなる。 なられる。 ならな。 な。 ならな。 なら

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敬へ「スミス」答句題は「影ラン、ソコテ大「 フィート」中二五「フィート」中ノ小房二智電 サレタ。ソノ内二八点院ハ七人モノ多勢ノ人ガ 同降二千夕。此ノ小房二子亦台梁武恒所ガ一ツ アッタの七人モキタ除こハ、張々ハ京字通り际 ノ上二以マラネバトラズ、必常り心バス部合ガ 無カックの此人内部的苦痛へ別トシテモ、同ジ 強節内ノ他ノ即原子等回サレル不幸ナル人々ノ 歌山、四川ヶ関牛又何四川同二四と日かし、発 閉サレルカ師ラナイト云フ減少イ部門的苦霜ガ アッタ。此ノ海即四部間ハ本ガエ・2・0・4及 と「スミス」領子受ケタ茶に全体ラ恩必恐ら思 イモノデアツタの至・31・0・4二於テハ、大き ナ木造建築のテアリ、露江凡テ開かレテキタ ノデ、何ガ行ハレテキルの金部関クコトが出來 ・タノ子同様二項カッタッソレハロ、京降モ原調 旅院ノ猿テトシャ。

応日敬へと・2・0・4 一回ッテ、ソコテ夏二三人四人的二人何歌七起ラチカッタ。三月中旬ノ三ヶ月間、香人ノ信智的母迎ナ政恐ヲ除イテ弘ヲ食シテ生キルニハ不完分テアック。説ガキタ体問ジテアッテ、監照サレタ豊ノホテ、永夕之大「天ミス」街二於ケル食物ハエ・2・0・4 ト大

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際江ヤフ「ヤナンド」「出し民ヤン、「チャン ギ」ノ病院子四、五辺間過シタ。 七王·四·O·A及ビ「スミス」街二戶夕間二、数 八一九四三年十月中二徵兵歐二意指サレタ城谷 クノ共國人ヲ見る。以降ない恐ロシク海律サレ タ 寄設技ノ「ビジョブ」ラ見タの後ノ兩足へは 部カラ県ニ型と短ヒドクほ行サレテキタ、ソノ 兩足へ文字通り生内ノボテァックの強へ全ク助 クコトガ出來不、只一寸道フコトガ出次心程度 テアツタ。歌へ又「スティーダンスン」り彼が 死又首二見る。彼ハ虚行ノタメ崇靡が出來テキ 及·後、俗八語ルベキ誤巡ニアツタ。彼平亦平 ジテ敦雄シテキタッ「ミドウップロウック」」 八型ガ「スミス」衛ニキタに二合ックの強へ耐 関中二受ケタ取扱ヲ弘ニ暦リ、第八一部ガソノ 實任者女子告子女。 從八身体 / 具合才非常二惡 ク、対談節某ノ他ノ節ダラケテァッタ。「フレ イザー」ニモホ「スミス」箔テアッタの強い数 ガ合ツタ時へ余りとドク障谷サレテキナカツタ。 彼八郎ニヒドイ赤河ニロッテ思り、 用便スルノ 二助ケラレネバナラナカッタ温敷照シテキタ。

記聞云窓ッタのない一九四四年四月八日二途 二

Dr. 5731